



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

on Traveller, the pictures of medals given by the colonial government to the queen of the Pamunkey and the king of "Patowmeck" and of that given in 1773 by the Virginia Philosophical Society to the inventor of an improved threshing machine.

Exactly why the author and publisher did not deem an index necessary does not appear. The lack of it is a serious defect.

COLLECTIONS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY. Volume II. Virginia Series, Vol. I. Cahokia Records, 1778-1790. Edited with Introduction and Notes by Clarence Wallworth Alvord, University of Illinois. Published by the Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Illinois, 1907, pp. 663, with index, illustrations and maps.

Though we all know that Virginia once claimed dominion from ocean to ocean, that settlers within the present Tennessee paid allegiance to her, and that Pittsburg was once included in Augusta county; though it is a familiar fact that Kentucky and Illinois were once Virginia counties, yet here, as a rule, our knowledge ends. How this wide domain was settled and governed, what was its internal history, are things so far off and vague to most of us, that Milton's proverbial battles of the kites and crows might almost be fit comparisons.

Lack of information has caused lack of interest. The history of the country west of the Alleghanies, over which Virginia exercised jurisdiction to a greater or less degree, from the close of the French and Indian war in 1763 to the cession of the Northwest Territory and the organization of Kentucky as a state, is in the highest degree important and interesting. If the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution would publish in full, and properly edited, their great Chalkley collection of abstracts from the Augusta county, Virginia, records, it would be a fundamental source for the earlier period. Material for later periods is beginning to appear in print. The Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg has published the records of Virginia courts there; a valuable volume has been compiled from the Draper manuscripts in the collection of the Wisconsin Historical Society on Dunmore's war, and now the Illinois State Historical Library presents the court and other records of Cahokia from the time of Clark's conquest to the actual transfer to the United States. The value of the work is greatly enhanced by the introduction and notes by the editor. Professor Alvord has done his work in a most careful and scholarly manner, and has given an interesting history of the Illinois country during the Virginia occupation, and the years immediately following. The discovery of the local records has enabled him to do this with great detail and accuracy.

Though the editor evidently tried to treat his subject with the utmost

thoroughness and impartiality, he frankly states that he feels very much like a pioneer and that later researches may not uphold all his conclusions. The accuracy of these conclusions could only be intelligently discussed by one who like him has made a special study of the subject. The only criticism which one who has not this special knowledge can make is, that Professor Alvord's attitude is, at least, unsympathetic towards the men who conquered that far distant territory and held it for the Americans.

The condition of affairs was, no doubt, very unhappy and there was much suffering; but could it have been otherwise? Acting for a State, whose resources were almost exhausted; with a currency which not only in the far west, but at home in the east, had depreciated until it was almost worthless; serving in a country exceedingly remote from supplies and reinforcements, so distant that it was hard to send orders from the seat of government, with undisciplined troops among an alien population, whose race the Virginia soldiers had learned from youth to dislike, in a situation where they might at any moment be subject to attacks from British and Indian foes, there is little reason for surprise at the disorders which occurred. Of course no one would think of defending the scoundrels who traded on the helplessness of the French inhabitants, but these Frenchmen were not the first or last people who have been, sometimes unavoidably, innocent victims of the rigors of war.

Professor Alvord feels so deeply for the sufferings of the French that he does not seem to appreciate those of the Virginia troops. But whether the Virginians were good or bad, the main fact remains. They took the country and held it.

The great collection of Cahokia court records and other documents give a most vivid and interesting picture of life, customs, manners and government in that remote district during the period 1778-1790. The French documents are all carefully translated (in addition to being given in the original), and are copiously annotated.

The Illinois State Historical Library deserves the thanks of all historical students for this book, and all will look forward with interest to its successors.

There are six illustrations, portraits, fac-similes, etc., and a map of the Illinois country.

COLONIAL CHURCHES—A SERIES OF SKETCHES OF CHURCHES IN THE ORIGINAL COLONY OF VIRGINIA, With Pictures of Each Church. Each Sketch by an Especially Qualified Writer. Richmond, Va. Southern Churchman Company, 1907, pp. 320, 33 Illustrations.

Few subjects can be of greater interest to the lover of American antiquities or the student of the early religious history of the colony